

GERMAN PRIZE CREW BRINGS BRITISH LINER INTO PORT

Given Up for Lost, the Appam Sails Like Apparition Into Hampton Roads Flying the German Naval Ensign

HER CREW IS UNDER GUARD

Now Lies Off Old Point Comfort Waiting for State Department to Determine Whether Subject to Internment.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NORFOLK, Feb. 1.—Given up for lost days ago, the British passenger liner Appam, flying the German naval ensign, today sailed into Hampton Roads today flying the German naval ensign and with her ship's company under guard of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Moeve, which now roams the seas, and she had on board the crews of seven British merchantmen and admiralty transports captured by the Moeve before she seized the Appam and strided her across the Atlantic for an American port, with a German prize crew. The Appam now lies off Old Point Comfort, under the guns of Fort Monroe, waiting for the state department at Washington to determine her status—whether she is a man-of-war subject to internment or a German prize. By tomorrow the customs authorities here hope to have orders to send the ship either to Norfolk or Newport News, where the anxiously waiting British civilians will be put ashore.

According to the story told with great reserve by Lieutenant Berge to Collector Hamilton when he formally reported his presence in American territorial waters today, the Moeve captured the Appam, bound from Dakar, French West Africa for Liverpool, after a brief show of resistance, on January 16, sixty miles north of the Madeira Islands. On board the Moeve were the crews of five vessels, previously captured, all of whom were transferred to the Appam.

From all reports the raider is a converted German merchantman which has a false canvas foretelling conversion to a battery of guns of fairly large caliber. On January 17 she engaged an Australian trader, the Clan MacTavish, which she sank after an exciting combat with a loss of fifteen men killed on the Clan MacTavish. The Appam, which was ten miles away in charge of a prize crew, steamed hurriedly back to the scene and rescued four members of the crew of the sinking Clan MacTavish struggling in the water.

Later under orders from the commander of the raider, Lieutenant Berge, he sailed his prize for an American port and ported company with the Moeve. Nothing has been seen or heard of the raider since, and the Appam steamed across the ocean on an uneventful voyage, reaching the Virginia capes at 2:45 o'clock this morning. On board the Appam all told are 152 persons, the prize crew of twenty-three; twenty German civilians who are on their way to England for internment; 138 seamen, captured with the British ships; 114 passengers on the Appam and the Appam's crew of 152.

Lieutenant Berge claims the Appam is a prize of war, but government officials here had not yet accepted this view. She had one mounted rifle aboard when captured, but this was removed by the Moeve, and there were no guns aboard when she reached port, except small arms carried by the prize crew.

On January 16 the Moeve captured and sank the British steamship Farlingford carrying 500 tons of copper ore. Later on the same day she captured the British steamship Cambridge with a cargo of 4000 tons of coal. The Moeve did not sink the vessel, but

SAYS STATE "AFTER THE WOMAN AND NOT THE BOYS" IN MOHR TRIAL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] PROVIDENCE, Feb. 1.—The end of the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr and two negroes, Fred Brown and Henry Spellman, charged with the murder of the woman's husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, seemed to be in sight when court took an early adjournment today. William H. Lewis, counsel for the negro defendants, said he expected to finish by tomorrow night. Both sides expressed the belief that the case would be ready for the jury Saturday. Only two witnesses were called up to the time of adjournment. They were E. H. Emery, local weather forecaster, who stated that the weather was clear on the night that Dr. Mohr and his secretary, Miss Emily Burger,

IS GERMAN SUBMARINE IN AMERICAN WATERS?

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The British consul-general here today notified British shipping to be on the lookout for German submarines in American waters, but the warning later was said to have been withdrawn as needless. Information received at the consulate led to the belief that a submarine had accompanied the captured steamer Appam on her voyage across the Atlantic but according to Captain Gaunt, British naval attaché, the information was not considered authentic.

"We were informed today," said Captain Gaunt, "of the possible presence of German submarines near the American coast and considered this information sufficiently authentic to warrant sending out a notice to shipping. Later the sources which had given us our information explained that it was erroneous and we decided to withdraw the warning."

Officials are skeptical. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The possibility that a German submarine accompanied the captured British liner Appam across the Atlantic and was preparing to operate off the American coast aroused much interest among navy officials here. If, as navy officials have reason to believe, Germany recently has developed submarines of a thousand tons displacement or more, a transatlantic voyage could be made without great hardship.

Navy officers generally were skeptical of the reports, however, although it was recalled that the flow of allied powers probably would begin to reach its full proportions within the next few months, inviting unusual efforts by the Teutonic naval forces.

The main reliance of a submarine is her torpedoes and no submarine can carry more than half a dozen. To re-supply them in the United States would be practically impossible without the effort being detected, officers said, leaving the raider submarine with only her small disappearing gun for armament.

Naval officers generally agreed that to accomplish any continued effective work it would be necessary for a submarine to have a base of supplies somewhere in the western Atlantic. There was always the possibility, it was pointed out, of some audacious commander establishing such a base on the uninhabited keys of the British Bahama Islands, or a submarine might be supplied by neutral merchantmen sailing from American ports. This latter possibility, involving a breach of American neutrality, probably will receive the attention of the secret service agencies of the government.

There has been many rumors of submarine bases established on the American or Canadian coasts, but nothing definite ever developed. Investigations by the navy radio service as to possible radio plans co-operating with the U-boats revealed no irregularities.

When certain formalities have been complied with, the ship's passengers, including several British colonial officials, will be released and their disposition passed on by immigration authorities. Any prisoners of war will be released, because international law permits no holding of war prisoners in a neutral country.

The United States then will have to deal with the German crew, and if they are accounted in the naval service of Germany, as were the crews of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kron Prinz Wilhelm already interned at the Norfolk navy yard, they, too, will be interned, unless their ship goes to sea to run the cordon of British cruisers outside.

As to the disposition of the Appam herself, it is held to be an auxiliary cruiser, her commander will

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS UNIQUE PROBLEM TO SOLVE IN CASE OF STEAMER APPAM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Until it is decided whether the German commerce raider Appam brought the ship to an American port as a prize of war or as a converted auxiliary cruiser of the German navy, there will be no determination of the American government's course respecting the ship.

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As to the disposition of the Appam herself, it is held to be an auxiliary cruiser, her commander will have the option of putting to sea after a certain time to make repairs and take provisions. If she is declared a prize, the situation becomes more complex, and in that event it is admitted that the United States will have to deal with probably the most novel question concerning its neutrality that has arisen during the war. As one of the first steps, the problem probably would be referred to the neutrality board, which is an official body whose function is merely advisory.

It was pointed out at the state department that there is much confusion in the treaties and provisions of international law on the subject of prizes, the right to convert captured vessels into auxiliary warships, and the right of reclamation by the original owners of captured vessels.

One theory largely held is that title to the captured vessel does not pass until a prize court has acted. Another opinion strongly championed is that title passes immediately after the capture is made, providing the senior officer of the captors duly commissions one of his own officers or crew as the commander of the captured vessel.

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MILLIONS MUST BE EXPENDED TO REPAIR DAMAGE

Estimates Based On Preliminary Reports Indicate Seven and Half Millions Needed to Restore Conditions In San Diego County

LOCAL APPEAL IS MADE FOR AID

No Outside Aid Is Asked Nor Will Any Be Solicited Intention Being to Confine Fund Raising to the Affected District

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN DIEGO, Feb. 1.—Sheriff Ralph Conklin late this afternoon sent instructions to his deputies to investigate reports that Indians and Mexicans are killing cattle driven into the hills on both sides of the San Luis Rey river by the flood.

At a brief meeting of the San Diego county supervisors the advisability of opening here trails at places along county roads which automobiles and other vehicles will not be able to use was discussed and it is probable that action toward this end will be taken at a meeting to be held tomorrow morning.

As a result of the recent big floods an immense amount of money will be spent in San Diego county and thousands of dollars will be expended in employment for some time to come. Estimates, based on preliminary reports of officials, indicate that at least seven and one-half million dollars will be spent in this county. Of this amount the city of San Diego will spend about one and one-half millions; the railroads, including the Santa Fe, two millions; San Diego county, for roads, bridges, etc., two and one-half millions; farmers for rehabilitating their farms, \$500,000. To this sum will be added fully one and one-half million dollars by various industries, city and county officials are already discussing the work to be done and the methods to be employed.

This afternoon the citizens' relief committee, through Mayor E. M. Capper, issued a general appeal to the people of San Diego county to aid those rendered destitute by the storm. No outside aid is asked, nor will any be solicited, as it is the intention to confine all raising of funds to San Diego county. Thirty thousand dollars has thus far been contributed by the citizens of San Diego and the fund is rapidly climbing.

Federal services were held this afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hulse, who lost their lives in the Otay valley. The services were conducted under the auspices of Masonic societies and were attended by a large number of friends of the couple.

National City and Chula Vista are still without water and installation of pumping plants on the Sweetwater river is being rushed. Both cities, it is expected, will again be furnished with a supply before the end of the week. Water from the privately owned Cuyamaca water system, which was turned into the city's mains today to replenish the supply in the Chollas Heights reservoirs, was turned off later.

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NATION BACK OF WILSON IN EFFORT TO AVOID WAR AND UPHOLD ITS HONOR

President at Des Moines Deals With Futility of Messages and Protests to Meet Breaches of International Law

AGAINST PEACE AT
EXPENSE OF HONOR

Declares United States Wants Peace But Asserts That Self Respect of the Nation Must Also Be Preserved

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] DES MOINES, Feb. 1.—President Wilson, speaking here tonight, dealt with the futility of messages and words of protest to meet breaches of international law.

"Do you want the situation to be such that all the president can do is to write messages and utter words of protest?" he asked, in advocating preparedness before the largest audience of his presidential trip.

Why, to ask that question is to answer it," he said. "Whenever international law is violated by one of the other belligerents," the president said, "America is called upon to register a voice of protest, of insistence."

"No, you want the situation to be such that all the president can do is to write messages and utter words of protest?" he asked. "Do you want the situation to be such that all the president can do is to write messages and utter words of protest?" he asked.

"I know there is not a man or woman within the hearing of my voice who would wish peace at the expense of the honor of the United States," the president declared. "I know there is not a man or woman within the hearing of my voice who would wish peace at the expense of the honor of the United States," the president declared.

The president's address was punctuated with thunderous applause. He spoke slowly and gravely, with emphatic gestures to enforce his words.

His declaration that the United States wanted peace drew a quick response and his assertion that the self respect of the nation must be preserved, elicited another great demonstration.

The president declared he was trying to weigh carefully every word he said. He reiterated that he had been fully charged to keep the country out of war and also to uphold its honor.

"And many a night when it has seemed impossible for me to sleep," he said, "because of the apparently insurmountable difficulties into which our international relations were drifting, I have said to myself, 'I wonder if the people of the United States fully know what that mandate means to me.' And then sleep has come, because I knew that there was not a community in America that would not stand behind me in maintaining the honor of the United States."

"The difficulty of keeping America at peace during this titanic struggle across the sea cannot be discussed now," he said. "I have said to myself, 'I wonder if the people of the United States fully know what that mandate means to me.' And then sleep has come, because I knew that there was not a community in America that would not stand behind me in maintaining the honor of the United States."

"There are actually men in America who are preaching war," the president declared. "men who want the United States to have entangling alliances abroad." He said he did not think they

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INDORSE WILSON FOR RE-ELECTION

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—President Wilson was endorsed for re-election today by the Wisconsin democratic conference which adjourned today after naming candidates for delegates at large. The resolution adopted read: "The democracy of Wisconsin pledges itself to the re-nomination and re-election of Woodrow Wilson as president of the United States."

spoke the voice of America, which he declared to be for peace. He added that others go further than he in advocating peace. "They preach the doctrine of peace at any price," he said, while men in the audience called "Never! Never!" He said these men did not know the circumstances of the world.

"America cannot be an ostrich with its head in the sand," he said. The president declared he hoped if this war had no other result, it would create an international tribunal to settle the questions which cause war. His declaration that he had found the people in the middle west in favor of preparedness drew long applause.

Following is the text of the president's speech: "Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, and fellow citizens: "I am greatly cheered as well as greatly honored by the sight of this great audience. I have been very much impressed by being told that you have been waiting here patiently for more than two hours for the evening, and I think I know, I hope I know, what that means. It is not only that, in your gracious courtesy, you have waited to greet the president of the United States, but that, knowing the errand upon which he has come, you are profoundly interested, as he is, in the candid discussion of some of the chief things which concern the welfare and the safety of the nation."

"Some one who does not know our fellow citizens quite as well as he ought to know them, told me there was a certain degree of indifference and lethargy in the middle west with regard to the defense of the nation. I said, 'I do not believe it, but I am going out to see.' And I have seen, in the midst of this great gathering, great bodies of earnest men, great bodies of earnest women coming together to show their profound interest in the objects of this visit of mine. And I know, therefore, that it is my privilege to address those who will realize the spirit of responsibility in which I speak to you."

"My fellow citizens, it would be easy if I permitted myself to do so to draw a picture of the present situation of the world, which would deeply stir your feelings and perhaps deeply excite your apprehension, but you would not think that it was right for your chief magistrate to speak any word of excitement, whatever. I want you to believe that in what I say to you I am endeavoring as far as extemporaneous speech will permit to weigh every word that I say. I said a moment ago that you know the errand upon which I have come to you, but do you know the reasons why I have undertaken this errand? There are some very conclusive and imperative reasons. Some of our fellow citizens are seeking to darken counsel upon this great matter; not I hope and believe, out of mistaken motives, but certainly I believe out of mistaken conceptions of the duty and interest of America."

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FIFTY-FOUR ARE REPORTED DEAD FROM AIR BOMBS

Sixty-seven Are Also Injured As Result of Raid of German Airships Over English Coast On Monday Night

AIRSHIPS MAKE SAFE RETURN

In Caucasus Around Lake Tortum and Khryskala the Russians Are Reported to Be Still Pursuing the Turks

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] Fifty-four persons killed and sixty-seven persons injured in the result of the raid of German airships over Norfolk, Suffolk, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Lancashire, Monday night, according to official report of the British government. In all, twenty-two bombs were dropped from the aircraft, and considerable damage was done.

British reports that all the airships returned safely to their base and as sets that at Liverpool, Birkenhead and Manchester, and along the Humber docks, blast furnaces and factories were attacked, heavy explosions and serious fires resulting. On the Humber a battery was silenced.

Except for a German infantry attack northeast of Arras, which was checked by a fusillade of hand grenades thrown by the French, artillery duels and bombardments have predominated on the western front.

A single infantry attack near Monte Rombo, where the Italians repulsed the Austrians is the most important operation, made from the usual artillery actions reported from the Austro-Italian front.

From Riga to the Stripa river there have been several infantry engagements in which the Austro-Germans were worsted by the Russians, according to Petrograd, but the fighting on this front also had been mostly by the Russians.

In the Caucasus around Lake Tortum and Khryskala the Russians are declared to be still pursuing the Turks. Reports received in London announce that satisfactory progress is being made by the British and French forces operating against the Germans in East and West Equatorial Africa.

Drop incendiary bombs. BERLIN, Feb. 1. (By wireless to Sayville.) The German admiralty's reports in the Zepplin raid of England says that incendiary bombs were dropped on and near Liverpool, Birkenhead, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield and Great Yarmouth. Violent fires occurred. All the airships returned in safety.

The text of the official statement reads: "A German squadron during the night of January 31-February 1, dropped a large number of incendiary bombs on and near the Liverpool and Birkenhead docks, harbor and factories; also on the Manchester Iron Works and black blast furnaces and finally, on a large number of industrial establishments on the Humber and near Great Yarmouth (Norfolk)."

"At all these places a powerful effect was observed from heavy explosions."

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